this Union can much longer continue. For, these men are Disunionists. They may disclaim as much as they please, but their acts can spring from no other motive than hostility to the Union. Were they really opposed to agitation, would they forever be agitating? Were they in favor of a peaceful settlement of the controversy, would they not hail with joy the action of the People of California, as having reduced the area of controversy and removed one great obstacle to a satisfactory. and removed one great obstacle to a satisfactory adjustment of the whole Question? By constantly obtruding the Question, out of place, and forcing | says the Northern men to listen to their bitter harangues against Northern avarice, selfishness, and bad faith, they show that their purpose is, to provoke a quarrel, to create a feud that can never be healed.

We hope they do not constitute a majority of Southern men in the Halls of Congress. It seems to us that the Southern Whig members of both Houses, generally,\* while quite ready enough to maintain the absurd claim of slaveholders to propagate Slavery to free territory, are not anxious to arouse malignant excitement, to provoke unnecessary irritation, or to enforce this absurd claim at the hazard of the Union; and similar remarks might be made of a few Southern Democratic members: but the danger is that the Disunionists may contrive to place their more moderate brethren in such a position that they will be obliged to lend countenance to violent movements.

\* Generally, we say -for we have not forgotten the course C.ingman, Cabell, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, Stephens, and Toombs.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

CONFESSIONS OF CON CERGHAN, the Irish Gil Blas. By Charles Lever, author of Charles O'Malley, Roland Cashel &c. New York; Stringer & Townsend. For sale by Robert Farnbam, corner of Pennsylvania avenue sad Eleventh street Washington.

This is the first instalment of a work that will

do its author no credit, and the world no good' Of the series of similar productions by the same writer, this is decidedly calculated to be most demoralizing in its influence, especially upon vouthful minds.

The chief mischief of the book is its utter want of truthfulness. The hero, who tells his own story, is an unprincipled fellow, who does not hesitate at any species of falsehood and deception to accomplish his ends.

There may be a very sound moral at the end of the book. This is only the first volume, but there are few, especially amongst young persons, who read a book for the moral tacked to the end or in. The only was an aren moral resions can be successfully inculcated is by weaving them into the web of the story, and so intimately associating, in the mind of the reader, the consequences of evil doing with its commission, that they shall be inseparably connected. We cannot wish the book a circulation, for we would not recommend others to introduce into their families what we should carefully exclude from our own.

THE PERR'S DAVISHTERS. By Lady Lytton Bulwer, author of Chevely, &c. New York : Stringer & Townsend. For sale as above.

To the lovers of old-fashioned novels, this book will be peculiarly attractive. The author seems quite at home in the gay Court of Louis Quinze, amongst the wits and fine ladies of that licentious time. She has painted the "best society" of England at that period as little better than their neighbors, only adding the cloak of hypocrisy to their other sins. There is much artistic merit in the book, and, as a picture of the life and manners of that debauched age, we dare say it is not too highly colored. Lady Bulwer, however, has one redeeming quality. She does not attempt to make vice attractive, by glossing over her vicious characters with some specious virtue.

as to give the highest effect to the Patriotism that glows in every line of this song.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. The number for January, 1850, contains a great deal of readable matter, none more so than the editor's own "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," which is unique and racy. The contributors, too, have done well, and the poets, especially, have been most liberal in their gifts.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE AND SLAVERY.

We printed last week the resolutions on the Slavery Question introduced in the Senate of New York by Mr. Geddes, a Whig member. There was no Wilmot Proviso in them. We showed our readers that they entirely evaded the real issue with the South.

The New York Tribune did not choose to detect this singular omission. If it did, we entirely overlooked the paragraph in which it pointed it out. But it did find fault with the Democratic members of the Legislature for causing unnecessary delay.

The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee, which reported them back with the very material amendment of the Wilmot Proviso. The Tribune remarks that they were immaterially amended! It is impossible, from the confused or insuffi-

cient accounts given in the New York papers of the proceedings upon the resolutions, to form any idea of what really did take place. The Tribune's account seems to us to be one sided, and to omit essential facts. The account in the New York Evening Post, while it enables us to supply some omissions in the Tribune, is still imperfect. We gather this much, that the positive instruc

tions in regard to the Wilmot Proviso were insisted upon by the Democrats, and that the amendment of the first resolution so as to incorporate the main principle of the Buffalo platform was It is his desire that you should lose no time in moved by Democrats, and carried by a vote of 24 repairing thither, by the best and most expediagainst 8—14 of the 24 being Democrats, 10
Whigs—one of the 8 nays being a Democrat, 7
Whigs. We shall be obliged to some one of our
Albany friends, for a clear and correct account of

New Mexico has already, at this early period of the proceedings, so that we may know precisely the relations of the two parties in the Legislature to the resolutions. These, as finally adopted, are

" Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That, as the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity. Therefore, the Federal Government ought to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery or the slave trade wherever it has the constitutional power over these subjects."

Yeas 29, nays 3. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the Governor's message and the resolutions of the various slaveholding States, and by Representatives of such States, to extend domestic slavery over the Territories acquired in the late treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, we feel bound to oppose with all constitutional means; and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to sentatives requested, to use their best efforts to prohibit by positive enactment the extension of sharery over any part of such territory, however small, and by whatever pretence of compromise." Yeas 29, nays 3.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed to resist firm ly, and to the utmost of their abilities, and by such positive legislation as may be necessary, the extension of human slavery, or the jurisdiction of Texas over any part of New Mexico." Yess 22, nays 9.

The next three resolutions were adopted by the unanimous and full vote of the Senate.

"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That we have learned with great satisfaction that the people of California have adopted a Constitution which is entirely in accordance with the spirit of

tives? If they do, for one, we cannot see how ing of such laws as may be necessary to admit hat State into the Union.
"Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the

The Washington Union is anxious to represent

these resolutions as the work of the Whigs. It New York Legislature are attempting to push through resolutions relating to the subject of elavery, and which can only add fuel to the flame of excitement already kindled, and now burning so fiercely.<sup>25</sup> "We perceive that the Whig members of the

Again We further learn that those resolutions pas ed the Senate, in which body the Whigs have a majority of two, but not until several efforts were made by the Democratic members, first to amend them, and then to postpone their further consid-eration until the 22d day of February next."

Such is the kind of intelligence communicated to the People of the South by the Union. The Democratic members wanted no delay, though two or three of them would have been glad to defeat the passage of any resolutions Wall.

The Union proceeds to say that these resolutions are the offspring of Senator Seward, and that Mr. Seward is an exponent of the views of the Administration, and it endeavors to produce the impression that General Taylor is consenting to such action. The plan of Mr. Seward is, according to the Union, "to stimulate the North to the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and other measures offensive to the slaveholding States, and then, if any resistance is made, to subjugate the South by military power." And, it adds: "This is the wicked and atrocious policy of the Cabinet, if Seward, Weed, & Co, are the true interpreters of its intentions; and that they are, the relations of Mr. Seward to the Administration leave no room to doubt !"

And this is the kind of material the Union is daily ministering to the fierce excitement which it affects to deplore !

#### THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT CONCERN-ING CALIFORNIA.

The message of the President, in reply to the resolution of injuiry of Mr. Venable, with the accompanying documents, exonerates him completely from the suspicion of having attempted to coerce or unduly influence the People of California to the adontion of any particular form of government. As to the rest, it shows that he occupies

the Non-Intervention ground, as a matter of policy. The message is published under the Congressional head. Accompanying it, was a communica tion from Mr. Clayton, transmitting a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Voorhies, Post Office agent in California, dated Washington, 7th October, 1848, and a letter from Mr. Clayton to Thomas Butler King, special agent of the United States in the same Territory, dated Washington, April

The only paragraphs of the former letter bearing upon the inquiries embraced in Mr. Venable's

resolution are the following: "In the mean time, the condition of the people of California is anomalous, and will requi their part the exercise of great prudence and dis-cretion. By the conclusion of the treaty of peace, the military Government which was established over them under the laws of war, as recognised by the practice of all civilized nations, has ceased to derive its authority from this source of power. But is there, for this reason, no Government in California? Are life, liberty, and property, under the protection of no existing authorities? This would be a singular phenomenon in the face of the world, and especially among American citizens, distin-guished as they are above all other people for their law-abiding character. Fortunately, they are not reduced to this sad condition. The termination of the war left an existing Government.

E PLUBIEUS UNUM. An American National Song.

This spirited song of Captain Cutter has been set to music by Mrs. Edmund H. Pendleton, of this city, whose fine taste and musical talent are admirably displayed in so arranging the melody ternative presented would be to place themselves in a state of anarchy, beyond the protection of all laws, and reduce them to the unhappy necessity

of submitting to the dominion of the strongest.
"The Government de facto will, of course, exercise no power inconsistent with the provisi of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. For this reason, no import duties can be levied in California on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the in any other part of our Union on the productions of California. Nor can new duties be charged in California upon such foreign productions as have already paid duties in any of our ports of entry, for the obvious reason that California is within the territory of the United States. I shall not

the territory of the United States. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, however, as the Secretary of the Treasury will perform that duty.

"The President urgently advises the people of California to live peaceably and quietly under the existing Government. He believes that this will promote their lasting and bests interests. If it be not what they could desire, and had a right to expect, they can console themselves with the reflection that it will endure but for a few months. Should they attempt to change or amend it during Should they attempt to change or amend it during this brief period, they most probably could no accomplish their object before the Government established by Congress would go into operation. In the mean time the country would be agitated, the citizens would be withdrawn from their usual employments, and domestic strife might divide and exasperate the people against each other; and this all to establish a Government which, in no conceivable contingency, could endure for a single year. During this brief period, it is better to bear the ills they have than fly to others they

We give the essential portion of the letter from Mr. Clayton to Mr. King :

know not of"

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, "Washington, April 3, 1849. Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING,

Appointed U. S. Agent to California. "Sir: The President, reposing full confidence in your integrity, abilities, and prudence, has appointed you an agent for the purpose of conveying important instructions and despatches to our naval and military commanders in California.

his Administration, attracted his attention. By the late treaty with Mexico, provision was made for the future admission of these Territories into the Union as States; and, in the mean time, the Government of the United States is bound to protect the inhabitants residing in them, in the protect the inhabitants residing in them, in the free and entire enjoyment of their lives, liberty, and property, and in the exercise of their civil and religious rights. Owing to causes with which you are fully acquainted, the Congress of the United States failed to assist the Executive, by the passage of a law establishing a Government in either of the new Territories. You are aware, the last of the last open and the congress of the last of the last open and the last of the last open are ware, the last open are ware, the last open are ware, and the last open are ware, the last open are ware, and the last open are ware, the last open are ware, and the last open are however, that an act was passed at the last session, to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the Territory and waters of Upper California. This act creates a collection district in California. And you also know that by an other previous act, certain mail facilities have been extended to the same Territory. Whatever United States, the treaty with Mexico, and the enactments of Congress, to afford to the people of the Territories the benefits of civil Government

and the protection that is due them, will be anxiously considered and attempted by the Execuconvey to them these assurances, and especially the assurance of his firm determination, so far as his constitutional power extends, to omit nothing his constitutional power extends, to omit nothing that may tend to promote and secure their peace and happiness. You are fully possessed of the President's views, and can with propriety suggest to the people of California the adoption of measures best calculated to give them effect. These measures must, of course, originate solely with themselves. Assure them of the sincere desire of the Executive of the United States to protect and defend them is the formation of any Governand defend them in the formation of any ment, republican in its character, hereafter to be submitted to Congress, which shall be the result of their own deliberate choice. But let it be, at the same time, distinctly understood by them, that

hey existed at the conclusion of the treaty of fundalupe Hidslgo, regulating the relations of the inhabitants with each other, will necessarily remain in force in those Territories. Their rela-tions with their former Government have been dissolved, and new relations created between them and the Government of the United States; but the existing laws, regulating the relations of the people with each other, will continue, until others lawfully enacted shall supersede them. Our naval and military commanders on those stations will be fully instructed to conperate with the friends of order and good government, so far as their cooperation can be useful and proper."

In the remainder of the letter, he is informed that an important part of his duty will be, to obt in and to report to the Government, information respecting the resources and condition of the country, the numbers, power, character, and mode of life of the Indian tribes, &c., &c.; and also to inform the Government immediately, should any attempt be made to alienate these Territories from the United States, or set up an independent Government in them.

There is nothing in the message or accompanying documents to justify the assumption of such powers as General Riley usurped in his Proclanation, or to explain the grounds of that assumption. His appointment was made by the previous Administration, and he either acted under instructions therefrom, or assumed power.

We do not think Mr. Venable and his compeers ave gained anything from the answer to their resolutions, which can strengthen their opposition to the admission of California as a State.

#### For the National Era. THE OLD FAMILIAR PLACES.

BY J.-II. BEDBY-The old familiar places which I knew When I was young, my spirit back can bear To other days, and give to me a share Of the delightful buoyancy which threw

Its spell upon me then. Alas, how few Of the familiar faces round me there Beam on me now! and, ah! how much has care, And wee, and ceaseless change, stole from the true, Unfading picture of my early life, Treasured within my heart. The wood and hill, The fields and stream, are yet with beauty rife,

And with slight change will keep their freshness When I and all I ve known have done with life, And other forms the round of being fill. Corrections .- We learn that Mr. Campbell he present Clerk of the House, is not a slaveholder, as we stated in our last. He is a South-

ern man, but emancipated his slaves many years

This is one correction. Another is, that Mr. Campbell, the member from Obio, did not change is vote, on the election of Clerk, from French to Campbell, until Mr. Carter of Ohio had changed his vote from French to Forney. We stand cor-

## CONGRESS.

### THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1850.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented a petition of 225 citizens of New York for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Berrien moved that the question of reception lie upon the table. Mr. King of Alabama said that he stated the other day so plainly that he thought every Senator and the presiding officer would understand it, that such petitions would always be objected to.

[Mr. King read the Chair a lecture on its duty. was a usage of the Senate, when such petitions vere presented, to raise the question of reception and lay that question on the table. In this way they got rid of a very disagreeable and exciting subject. The Vice President, therefore, whenevobjection, and put the question, "Shall they be received ?" The Chair stood corrected, of course.] The Vice President. The Senate will pardon

me. I am only anxious that the usual course should be taken. The Chair announced that a motion had been made that the petition be receivd and referred. The Chair was not aware that the Chair had any power to present any question other than the one which was moved

Mr. King. As a matter of course, "Shall the paper be received?" is the question. The Vice President. The question now is lay the motion of reception on the table.

The yeas and nays having been ordered, were then taken, and resulted thus:

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Budger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule

Sturgeon, Turney-32. Sturgeon, Turney—32.

Navs—Messrs Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Up-Wales, Walker-19. So the motion to receive the petition was laid

on the table. [It will be observed that Bright of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Dayton and Miller of New Jersey, Dickinson of New York, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, Dodge and Jones of Iowa-eight Senators from free States-four from the West, four the East, six of them Democrats and two Whigs-voted to lay the motion to receive on the table-in other words, voted against the right of

Several memorials against the employment of Chaplains by the Government, were presented, and one was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Benton on leave brought in his bill to reduce the boundaries of the State of Texas. It proposes to reduce the boundaries of Texas from 110 degrees west longitude to 102 degrees, and when the population of the State of Texas between 98 degrees and 102 degrees shall reach one hundred thousand, to make a new State out of that section, and admit it at once into the Union. This would reduce the State of Texas at once to an area of one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and ultimately divide her into two States of seventy-five thousand square miles each. All the country beyond 102 degrees, amounting to two hundred thousand square miles, is to be ceded to the United States. In return for this, and for the relinquishment of all claims Texas may have on the Government, the United States are to grant fifteen millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest payable half yearly. The bill, if passed, would he thought, enable Texas to get rid of her wild lands and wild Indians, to get rid of a dangerous contest with New Mexico about boundsry, to get rid of the troublesome question of Slavery, to secure to herself a homogeneous population and a compact territory; and to secure the means for improving her internal resources.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Mr. Foote on leave introduced his bill provi-

ting Territorial Governments for California Descret, and New Mexico, and for the formation of a new State, with the consent of Texas, to be called Jacinto.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate at some length. ommenting particularly on the bill submitted by Mr. Benton, and the course of that Senator on the question of Slavery. He denounced his bill as treason to the South, as the effect of it would be, if passed, to throw open to the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso, a large portion of Texas now secured against it by annexation resolutions. Mr. Benton had remarked upon the anomalous position of Texas, one part of her territory being Free Soil, the rest, Slave Soil. Mr. Foote denied this. Texas was one State, and that State was a Slave State, no part of her soil could become Free Soil, without her consent, which would never be given. He had proposed at one time to introduce a compromise in his bill, but recent proceedings at the North and in Congress had convinced him that the time for compromise had passed. If anything of that sort were proposed, of the House, which could not be entertained the free institutions of our country—and our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to aid in the passe. It is same time, distinctly understood by them, that the plan of such a Government must originate with themselves, and without the interference of the Executive.

passed. If anything of that sort were proposed, without one day's notice, and that it was conference of the Executive.

The laws of California and New Mexico, as cinto should be a Slave State. He closed his remarks by a vehement in vective against Mr. Benton, who, he said, was more responsible than any mar, living or dead, for the present unhappy state

of things. It was he that urged so imperiously through the Senate the odious Oregon bill passed eighteen months since. It was he that voted against the Mexican treaty, by which a territorial domain so nvaluable was secured to the nation. It was he who attempted, after the treaty had become part of the supreme law of the land, to nullify its proisions, by setting up what is known as the protocel in opposition to it. It is he who presumes to disobey the instructions of the Missouri Legisla-ture, to whom he owes the Senatorial robes which ow invest his person, and all the opportunitie of acquiring renown and influence which he has enjoyed for the last thirty years. It is he who has taken it upon himself to wander off some thou-sands of miles into the bosom of his own State, and inveigh, in language of the coarsest scurrility and most envenomed abuse against men whom he dares not here meet in debate—whose characters, public and private, are as spotless as purity itself— and whose whole lives have been illustrated and adorned by the practice of all those virtues which bespeak the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. This, sir, is the heroic chieftain who, when far distant from the objects of his hostility. nounces them as traitors, disunionists, and vil lains, and threatens, on getting sight of them in the Senate-house, to demolish them forever; but who, when he gets here once more among us, is either mysteriously and stoically silent, or, assuming a truly lamb-like meekness of aspect and of manner, and a soft masality of intenation, coos sucking dove." This, sir, is the person who has presumed, in the very bosom of one of the large slave States of the Union, to declaim fiercely against slavery, and to give forth all the encouragement which, as " a Southernor and slaveholder" he had it in his power to supply to the ene-mies of our institutions north of Mason and Dix-on's line. This is the Democratic leader who has scattered confusion and discord through the whole Democratic ranks of the North, who, but for him and his accursed teachings, I verily believe, would, under the sage and honest counsels which emanated from the honorable Senator from Michigar who sits before us, [Mr. Cass.] have stood firmly and fearlessly in the non-interference doctrines of the renowned Nicholson letter.

This is the "learned Theban" who has taken it upon him to proclaim, in more than one speech, now in print, not only that Congress has a right under the Constitution to legislate upon slavery in Territories, but who has even gone so far as to assert that no man of sense on the continent now doubted the authority of Congress to legislate in this manner; though he well knew at the time that the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun,) the honorable Senator from Michgan, (Mr. Cass.) the honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien.) and thousands and hundreds of thousands beside, in different parts of the Republic, possessed of understanding, at least, as sound and as trustworthy as his own, entertained opinions directly the reverse of that which he was thus hercely fulminating; among whom I must mention the Senstor from Texas, (Mr. Houston,) who sits over the way, and who, in his anti-Gadsden letter, has so emphatically declared himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso upon every ground of opposition heretofore assu-med to it. This, too, sir, is the indiscreet rhetorician whose inflammatory addresses to large popular assemblies in Missouri, during the last summer, are said to have produced a most startling effect among the slave population in the surround-ing country; who, as it is reported, by twenties and fornies, put themselves in full flight for the Father of Waters, and made their escape into the neighboring State of Illinois. [Here Mr. the neighboring State of Illinois. [Here Mr. Benton left his seat, walked towards the door of the Senate Chamber, and passed out of it | See, Mr. President, he flies as did those same deluded sons of Africa among whom his eloquence is reported to have awakened a regular stampede. He escapes me just as I was about to compare him to nat degenerate Roman Senator, whom Cicero nee addressed in language that will never perish, once addressed in language that will never perish, exclaiming, with majostic cadence: "Quosque tondem abutere Catiline, nostra patientia?" As Tully said of that same degenerate Roman, I feel that I can say now, for myself and my friends, in relation to him who has just quit our sight: "Tandem aliquando Quirites, L. Catilinam forentem audacis, scelus anhelantem, pessem patria nefarix molicatem vobis atque huic urbi ferrum flamman-que minitantem, ex crice, vel ejicimus, vel emissimus, vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus." I may well

[There was much sensation in the Chamber, during the delivery of this invective, but Mr. Benton seemed to pay little or no attention to it, being engaged in writing until he left the Senate !

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House made five ineffectual trials to elect a Doorkeeper, and then adjourned. On the fifth trial the vote stood-Servitus Tufts received

W. G. Flood hristopher Cole Charles Walcott R. E. Hornor

JANUARY 17, 18, and 19, 1850. We presented in another place, in an editorial article, the Senate proceedings on Thursday last. The Senate on that day adjourned over till Mon-

The House continued to vote, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, for a Doorkeeper, without success. It is not worth while to give the details. The leading candidates of the Whigs were, Messrs. Hornor, Randolph, and Tufts; of the Democrats, Cole of Indiana, Stewart of Maryland, Wright of New Jersey, and Weller of Ohio. Thursday, Tufts of Indiana, received votes enough to elect him, but, before the vote was announced, Messrs. Hilliard, Cabell, and Stephens, changed their votes from him to the Democratic candidate, Stewart, whose vote was then sufficient to elect him-but several Democratic members from the West thereupon changed their votes from Stewart to Wright of New Jersey,

The members from day to day were harassed with calls of the House, motions to adjourn, motions to postpone, and repeated calls for the yeas and nays.

thus defeating an election.

Saturday, a motion made by Mr. Clingman to postpone the further execution of the order for the election of officers of the House, prevailedyeas 100, nays 98. Mr. Ashmun moved to reconsider, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, the effect of which, if carried would have been to settle the question; but the minority showing a determination to prevent the question from being taken, the House soon adjourned.

# MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1850.

SENATE. The day was chiefly spent in the consideration f the resolution of Mr. Foote, to establish Territorial Governments for California, New Mexico, and Deseret. Mr. Cass, assuming that as the resolution was purely speculative, he did not intend to vote upon it, availed himself of the occasion to deliever his views at large on the Question of the Power of Congress over Territories. At a late hour, he gave way, without closing his remarks, for a motion to adjourn. The report of his speech on Wednesday occupies over ten columns of the Intelligencer.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker stated the business before the House was the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Ashmun.) to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the further execution of the order of the House relathe 1st of March, 1851.

On this motion the yeas and nays were taken, question of privilege. He submitted to the House that there were no such officers now as Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, and he therefore would move the following resolution :

Resolved, That this House having postponed to the first day of March, 1851, the election of Doorkeeper, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall perform the duties of Doorkeeper until a Doorkeeper shall have been elected. [This was intended to show that the postpone

ent of the election of Doorkeeper and Postmas-

ter had left the House without any such officers ! Mr. Ashmun objected to the resolution, on the ground that it was a proposition to alter the rules

ained as a question of privilege, and from this lecision Mr. Ashmun appealed.

During the discussion of points of order, Mr. reston King remarked that the House had been several weeks attempting to elect their officers, and the real difficulty was that the friends of Slavery had refused to vote for those who were against Slavery.

Mr. King was here loudly called to order, and the Speaker decided that he could only proceed to nake an explanation. Mr. King replied that he would express his whole object in rising, which as, to put an end to the whole proceeding. He would move to lay the appeal on the table. The Speaker said he could not entertain this motion from the gentleman from New York, as he could only explain. Subsequently, Mr. Burt was discussing some point of order, when he was called o order by Preston King.

The Speaker stated that the gentleman was out of order; whereupon-Mr. King insisted that the gentleman should

Mr. McLane of Maryland moved that the geneman be allowed to proceed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Burt then proceeded in support of his resoluion, and to reply to gentlemen on the other ide of the question [So Mr. King, being a Free Soil man, was

choked down, while Mr. Burt, holding an opposite faith, had free course ! | The question was taken on laying the appeal

on the table, but the motion failed-yeas 101, nays 104. After various efforts to prevent a direct vote on the appeal from the decision of the Speaker, the question was at last taken, "Shall the deision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" Yeas 101, nays 102. The decision was not sustained, and the reso-

ution of Mr. Burt was ruled out of order. The House then proceeded to take up the Messages of the President on the Speaker's table. The following Message, in reply to the resolution of Mr. Venable, was read :

To the House of Representatives of the United States : I transmit to the House of Representatives, in nswer to a resolution of that body passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying reports of Heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Exec-utive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office, I found the military commandant of the department of California exercis-ing the functions of civil Governor in that Terriory; and left, as I was, to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, without the aid of any legislative provision establishing a Government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. the military commandant, who continued to exereise the functions of civil Governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compen-

sation to the commandant for his services. With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive. and to enable Congress to act at the present ses-sion, with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper Departments.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of

those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisi-tions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State ; but I did not an sion into the Union as a State; but I did not an-ticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such Government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any Government agent or officer to interfere with or exercise any nce or control over the election of delege or over any convention, in making or modifying of their proposed Constitution. On the contrary, of California must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the forma tion of any Government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Con gress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a Government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the inter-

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed Government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an explanation of the contraction of the contraction

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was

actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotiem of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bit gry dissensions among the people of the United Under the Constitution, every State has the right Under the Constitution, every state altering, its of establishing, and from time to time altering, its municipal laws and domestic institutions, inde-pendently of every other Scate, and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Consti-

tution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as, under the Constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories of the United States, every new acquisition of territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of involuntary servitude which prevails in many of the States should or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed; but during the interval, of whatever length, which may clapse before the admission of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances, I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State Constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed Constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the Consti-tution of the United States, I earnestly recommend

that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the pro-The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico and a plan of a State

of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State Government for that Territory, as ceded by the treaty of Guadulupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our Constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial decision. At present, how-ever, no judicial tribunal has the power of decid-ing that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile ting to the election of officers was postponed till I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient, before such adjustment, establish a Territorial Government, which, by in cluding the district so claimed, would practically and the result was—yeas 106, nays 104. So the decide the question adversely to the State of House refused to reconsider. Mr. Burt rose to a Texas, or, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion, such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their manicipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true, that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall pre-sent herself for incorporation into the Union, an-nex a condition to her admission as a State af-fecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her tempo-rarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her Constitution at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self government in a matter which pecu-

The Speaker said the question could be enter- livrly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American People. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must, as a State, submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, and not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially guarantied to them by the treaty of cession it self, shall ever be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected that, in the residue of the Territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a Government estab-

lished by Congress over that portion of the territory which lies eastward of the new State of California: and the reasons for my opinion that New Mexico will, at no very distant period, ask for admission into the Union, are founded on unofficial information, which, I suppose, is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will in the end certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recom-mended in my Annual Message, of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connected, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of pres-ent blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controver-sy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people Z. TAYLOR.

for each other. Washington, January 21, 1850. Mr. Venable moved that it be laid on the table, printed, and referred to the Committee on Terri-

tories. The House adjourned.

TUENDAY, JANUARY 22, 1850.

SENATE. Mr. Cass resumed and closed his speech on the esolution of Mr. Foote, avowing that, as he believed the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, and as the Legislature of his State had instructed him to vote for it, he would, if obliged to vote yea or

nay upon it, resign his sent The resolution was on motion laid upon the

Mr. Phelps obtained the floor on the motion to print the Vermont resolutions, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after the transaction of the usual norning business, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. Bayly submitted the usual resolution for the reference of the several parts of the President's

On this resolution, Mr. Clingman took occasio to deliver his views on the Territorial Question, and he was followed by Mr. Howard of Texas, at the close of whose speech, Mr. Brown of Mississippi got the floor, and the House adjourned.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE

Columbus, January 18 .- The Senate met this norning. A call was demanded; and when the Senate was full, the Democrats refused to dis-

pense with further proceedings under the call.

After a silence of half an hour, Swift rose and said he was not actuated by vindictive or factious motives in offering the resolution he did yesterday, and that, if the Speaker resigned, he would vote for either Randall or Converse for Speaker. Randall utterly refused to serve in that case. Blake inquired of Swift if he pledged himself to vote for Converse, in case of his resignation? Swift replied, "certainly." The Speaker then, in a short speech, resigned the chair. Randall was nominated chairman, and Converse (Whig) elected Speaker on the first ballot. Converse had 25 votes, blanks 5, scattering 2. Converse was conducted to the chair by Blake, and returned his thanks. A messenger was sent to the House, an-nouncing that the Senate was organized. A joint committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly vere ready to receive any communication

COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK-From the Message of Governor Fish, lately delivered to the Legislature of New York, it appears that on the first day of July last there were 11,191 organized thool districts in that State-being an increase of 570 over the number reported last year; and the number of children taught in the common schools during the year was 778,309, being an increase of 2,586 over the preceding year.

There are 1 896 unincorporated and private schools in the State, comprising 72,785 pupils. The aggregate amount of public money received by the several common school districts, from all sources, during the year, was \$946,710.45. Of this sum, \$625,456 69 were apportioned for the pay-ment of teachers' wages, in addition to which, \$489,696 63 were raised for the same object by other means, making an aggregate of \$1,143,401 16 expended for the wages of teachers during the

volumes in the school district libraries is 1,409,154 More than 70,000 volumes have been purchased during the year, and \$93,104 82 have been ex pended for district libraries and school apparatus Of the schools before mentioned, thirty-five are for colored children, in which upwards of four thousand children have been taught, at an expense of \$5,016.57. The message estimates the condition, on the 30th of September last, of the three funds whose

revenues are applied to the purposes of education s follows: "Common school fund-capital \$2,243 563 36 revenue \$284,963.76, payments \$244,407.14. Literature fund—capital \$265,906.78, revenue \$42,086.96, payments \$43,436.64. United States deposite fund—capital \$4,014,420.71, revenue \$256,934.93, payments \$264,602.58.7

The Governor recommends that the project of

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. MONTENTS OF No. 298. - Price, twelve and a half

an agricultural college be encouraged.

1 The Recent Arctic Expeditions, Article I. - United Service Magazine.

2. Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature.—North American Review.

3. Eighteen Hunared and Fifty.—Burritt's Christian

. The Annuals for 1850.—Examiner. 5. Scientific Nomencialure - Athenaum.
6. Lawyers, Clients, Witnesses, and the Public, continued - Francisco With Postry and Short Articles.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains in deed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immen e extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS. Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by

E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston

# for For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of

THE Plainfield (New Jersey) Union of September 28th 1848, says : The Wild Cherry Tree has been known for ages to be a The Wild Cherry Tree has been known for ages to be a most valuable and efficacious remedy for coughs, co'ds, asthma, and consumption; and combined, as this Baisam is, with other valuable vegetable extracts, by a selfillial physi-cian, Dr. Weistar, it must of course be a highly efficacious renestly. Such, we have often been informed by those who have used it, it is, and we are not therefore surprised that it is in greater demand, for the diseases named, than any medicine now sold in this vicinity. DOES ANY ONE DOUBT THE EFFICACY

OF THIS MEDICINE?

We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommenda-tions produced from States far distant, where the persons cannot be known; but, having testimony from every State in the Union, we would respectfully invite all persons inte-cated to call at 138 Washington street, Borton, Mass., and cated to call at 128 Washington street, Borton, Mass., and examine for themselves the many thousand testimonials, from persons all over the whole country, who have been benefited or cored by this invaluable medicine.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, syrups and all other preparations of Wild Cherry. Remember, they only imitate in name, without possessing the virtues.

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Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

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Druggists generally, everywhere.

Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

#### THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR : JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Li'erary Newspajer.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show th

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

of our Republican Institutions: That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing

Slavery; and that is by law, to be enjeted by the States i That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive Juris liction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory

now belonging or that may bereafter belong to the United That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the oreas f one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent as the Refuge of suffering millions from the OII World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin

guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, mpairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a Pres dent in the hands of the Pec ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term

of office from six to four years: That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

ands of the Postmaster General:
That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all listances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and on

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the ben ited quantities to actual settlers who are landless That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or ex-

ution for debt:
That restrictions on commerce among the several States and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.
In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for purselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its pirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Fon-

RIGN CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for its Liverage De

JOHN G. WHITTER will continue Corresponding Editor. Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Motern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, wiit contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical

Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, MARTHA RUSSELL, and MANY IN

VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of Postical Contributors, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been. particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak-

ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform

movements and current events.

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fiv

dollars. cation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849. THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND PSTATE BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. In the Era of the 22d November is commenced an original will run through several successive numbers of the paper, till completed. An edition of this number is printed so as to furnish back numbers to new subscribers who may send

#### n their subscriptions promptly. THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS MARGARET I. BAILEY EDITOR The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embelishments. Our object will be to make the paper an attractive com

anion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to

form their tastes. In addition to agracable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their mprehension, about the important events of the present We know this is not usually done in such publications, young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to in-terest them on all great subjects connected with the wellbeing of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-

and pure, and, while thus incu'cating the lessons of love to man, we cannot herget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Lepefactor of all. We have to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be for

ing, we bope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of al

wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just

gotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly. regular contributors to our co'umns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wante of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name— T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short,

bops to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and pairons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a we'come guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or ousin to whom they may introduce us as an old frie

The first number will be issued on the first of November The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy ; ve copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communications mu

#### be addressed to-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK READING ROOM. NEW YORK READING ROOM.

PREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York.—The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to sill in addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery favorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in minsteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive-collection of useful information.

Information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the cartiest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11.

WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the Snestquality, aqual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West India and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufactures; Jan. 20. 33 Water affect, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

BOARD and Rooms can be had, by the day, week, of bottom, at the aubecriber's, on Pennsylvania avenue between Third and Four-and s-half sta. Washington, D. C. Dec 6-5t H. N. Gillskir.